

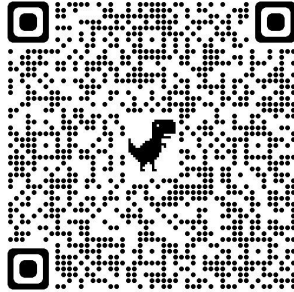
NATIVE PLANT INFORMATION

Native plants to choose from for your yard

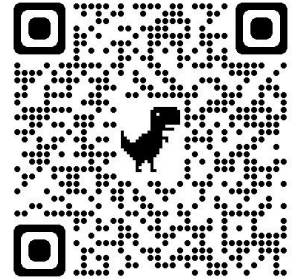
National Wildlife Society



Audubon Plants Database

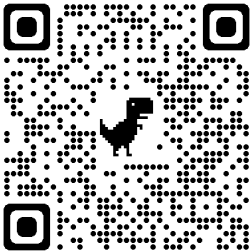


FNPS Native Plant Finder

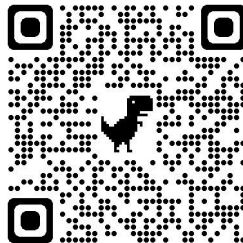


Where to buy native plants

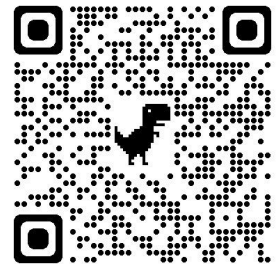
Native Plant Co



Crazy Native Plant Lady



Sandhills

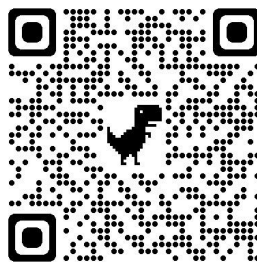


Landscaping Information

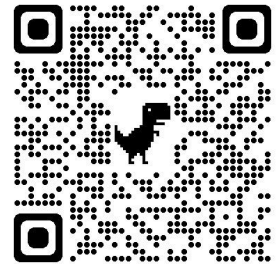
flawildflowers.org



Wildflower.org



UF Extension (STYL.IFAS.UFL.EDU)



IF NO CATERPILLARS, THEN NO BIRDS

96% of baby songbirds only eat insects!
Will there be a Silent Spring at your house this year?

Canopy Keystone Native Trees

Common name	Plant genus	# caterpillar species supported
Oak	<i>Quercus</i>	534
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus</i>	456
Willow	<i>Salix</i>	455
Birch	<i>Betula</i>	413
Poplar	<i>Populus</i>	368
Crabapple*	<i>Malus</i>	311
Maple	<i>Acer</i>	285
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i>	211
Pine	<i>Pinus</i>	203
Hickory	<i>Carya</i>	200
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i>	150
Walnut -not English	<i>Juglans</i>	130
Beech	<i>Fagus</i>	126
Chestnut -not Chinese	<i>Castanea</i>	125
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i>	

Check "resources" <https://www.flawildflowers.org>
To find species for each genus for your area put your zip code into

- National Wildlife Society native plant finder
<https://www.nwf.org/NativePlantFinder/>
- Audubon native plant finder
<https://www.audubon.org/native-plants/search>
- (Your state) Florida Native Plant Society
<http://www.fnps.org/>
<https://www.fnps.org/plants?searchtype=filter&N=N>

Sample Understory Plants for Vertical Layering

Trees	
Southern Waxmyrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Fringetree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>
Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Eastern Redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Chickasaw Plum	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>
Flatwood Plum	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>
Riverbirch	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus carolina</i>
Dahoon Holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>
Shrubs	
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i>
Native azaleas	<i>Rhododendron</i>
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
Firebush	<i>Hamelia patens</i>
Oakleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>
Star Anise	<i>Illicium</i>
Walter's Viburnum	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>

Herbaceous Plants: no hybrids, etc.

Common name	Plant Genus	# caterpillar species supported
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i>	115
Asters	<i>Aster</i>	112
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i>	73
Joe Pye weed, boneset	<i>Eupatorium</i>	42
Morning glory*	<i>Ipomoea</i>	39
Sedges	<i>Carex</i>	36
Honeysuckle*	<i>Lonicera</i>	36
Lupine*	<i>Lupinus</i>	33
Violets	<i>Viola</i>	29
Geraniums	<i>Geranium</i>	23
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Redbeckia</i>	17
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera</i>	16
Milkweed*	<i>Asclepias</i>	12
Verbena*	<i>Verbena</i>	11
Beardtongue*	<i>Penstemon</i>	8
Phlox*	<i>Phlox</i>	8
Bee Balm*	<i>Monarda</i>	7
Veronica	<i>Veronica</i>	6
Little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium</i>	6
Cardinal flower*	<i>Lobelia</i>	4
Iris*	<i>Iris</i>	17

*Hummingbird nectar plant

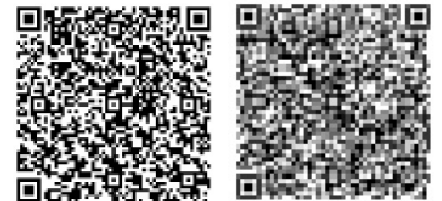
Recommended lists from Dara Dobson from (now closed) Seven Pines Native Plant Nursery

[Bird Plants by Dara Dobson.pdf](#)

[Butterfly Plants by Dara Dobson.pdf](#)

From Douglas Tallamy's website: **Bringing Nature Home**

Note: 6000-9000+ caterpillars are needed to raise one brood of chickadees.

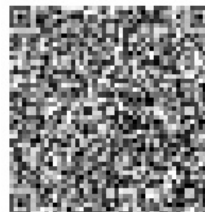


QR codes for Backyard.org & Audubon information

<https://nativeplantcompany.com/> (in Milton)

Preorder deadline for plant delivery at Palafox Market on 2nd Saturday is the preceding Thursday.

Original document was Compiled by Carole Tebay, Master Gardener, Florida Master Naturalist, Longleaf Pine Native Plant Society, SRC RESTORE committee and Sec. of FMW Audubon when *The Messenger* Documentary trailer was shown. www.youtube.com/watch?v=LjQtRr4CKcc



QR code for Keystone Native Plants

For more information, contact BuggyGrandma@yahoo.com.

What Can We Do?

- **Shrink the Lawn**

- <https://blogs.ifas.ufl.edu/orangeco/2021/06/11/low-maintenance-florida-friendly-alternatives-to-turfgrass-lawns/>

Plant KEYSTONE Genera

- Research at University of Delaware has shown that a few (14%) genera of native plants, known as keystone genera, form the backbone of local ecosystems, particularly in terms of producing the food (70%) that fuels insects, the basis of the food chain.
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-020-19565-4>
 - Landscapes that do not contain one or more species from keystone genera will have failed food webs, even if the diversity of other plants is very high.
 - Native oaks, cherries, willows, and birches, are among the top woody producers while goldenrods, asters, and sunflowers lead the herbaceous pack
- **Be Generous with your Plantings**
 - To realize the ecological potential of our landscapes, most of us have to increase the abundance and diversity of our plantings.
 - Plant groves of trees at the same density they naturally occur in a forest so if you have one pine add two more. They may seem crowded at first but they will interlock their roots and support one another in high winds.
 - *Be sure to add vertical layering by adding understory trees and shrubs.*
 - Try one or two to see how they do – a probationary period – before investing in appropriate numbers.
 - Plant a hedge of bayberry, blueberries, elderberries or sumac which are food producing for birds instead of forsythia and then added cosmos, bachelor buttons, sunflowers and zinnias for seed eaters, fringe tree or dogwoods instead of Bradford pears, hollies rather than nandinas, and autumn clematis for a tangle of vines which could be used for cover and nesting sites
 - **Plant for Specialist Pollinators**
 - Because so many of our native bee species specialize on particular plant

groups when gathering pollen for their larvae, it is essential that we meet their needs.

- These include perennial sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.), various goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.), asters (*Symphotrichum* spp.), and blueberries (*Vaccinium* spp.)
- Including these along with the greatest diversity of native flowering plants we can muster, is our best defense against losing local native bees.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O5cXccWx030>

- **Network with Neighbors**

- **Build a Conservation Hardscape**

- Install cheap covers over window wells to keep critters from falling in and dying
- Use motion sensor security lights and/or use LED yellow lights
- Set your mower no lower than three inches (four is better) for healthier, greener grass that requires less watering
- Install a bubbler which are irresistible to migrating and resident birds.
- Build several bee hotels with only four or five holes each and disperse them throughout your yard

- **DO NOT SPRAY OR FERTILIZE**

- **Create Caterpillar Pupation Sites Under Your Trees**

- **Remove Invasive Species**

- **Educate Your Neighborhood Civic Associations**

- **Create at least 10' native plant buffers around all bodies of water** – no mow, fertilize, spray

- **No yard?** Check out Florida Native Plant Society www.youtube.com/@floridanativeplantsociety

- **Join the Homegrown National Park**

<https://homegrownnationalpark.org/>

From: pp. 205-211 Tallamy, Doug (2019) Nature's Best Hope: A New Approach To Conservation That Starts in Your Yard



QR Code - League of Women Voters Pensacola Bay Area